## Exhibit 11

1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  MARSHALL DIVISION		
3	NETLIST, INC., ( CAUSE NO. 2:21-CV-463-JRG		
4	Plaintiff, (		
5	vs. (		
6	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD., ( et al., ) MARSHALL, TEXAS		
7	( MARCH 28, 2023 Defendants. ) 9:00 A.M.		
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9	VOLUME 1		
10	VOLOME I		
11	PRETRIAL CONFERENCE		
12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE RODNEY GILSTRAP		
13	UNITED STATES CHIEF DISTRICT JUDGE		
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THE COURT: Be seated, please. 1 This is the time set for pretrial matters before the 2 Court in the case of Netlist, Inc., versus Samsung Electronics 3 Company, Ltd., et al. This is Civil Case No. 2:21-CV-463. 4 The Court will ask for announcements at this time. What 5 6 says the Plaintiff? MS. TRUELOVE: Good morning, Your Honor. Jennifer 7 Truelove here for Plaintiff. With me today at counsel table, 8 we have Mr. Jason Sheasby, Ms. Yanan Zhao, and Mr. Michael 9 Rosen. 10 11 We are ready to proceed. THE COURT: Thank you. 12 What's the announcement for the Samsung Defendants? 13 MS. SMITH: Good morning, Your Honor. Melissa Smith 14 on behalf of Samsung. 15 I have many people in the courtroom that have joined me 16 17 today, but what I'd like to do is introduce Your Honor to those that will be arguing today on behalf of Samsung in the 18 order of argument: Mr. Ruffin Cordell, Mr. Mike McKeon, Ms. 19 Lauren Degnan, Dr. Frank Albert, Mr. Brian Livedalen, Mr. Matt 2.0 2.1 Colvin, Mr. Matthew Mosteller, Mr. Tom Reger, and in the back Ms. Katherine Reardon. 2.2 Your Honor, we also have a client representative in the 23 courtroom today, Mr. Michael Nguyen, and we're ready to 24 proceed, Your Honor. 25

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judgment of non-infringement regarding the '060 and the '160
Patents, despite the arguments, the Court's persuaded that
there are outstanding questions of material fact that would
preclude the granting of summary judgment, and I'm going to
deny the Defendants' motion.
    All right. Let's go next to Document 209, Plaintiff's
motion for partial summary finding the JEDEC materials are not
publicly accessible.
     Let me hear from moving Plaintiff, please.
          MR. SHEASBY: May I approach, Your Honor?
          THE COURT: You may.
          MR. SHEASBY: Mr. Huynh, deck 3, please.
     I want to level set because I think there's been some
confusion. The question of whether reference is publicly
accessible is a question of law, not a question of fact.
facts in this case are undisputed. And we believe in light of
that, the Judge should make this decision and not put it to
the jury.
     The evidence that is undisputed is the following.
     If we go to slide 5, Mr. Huynh.
     The meetings -- I want to separate two issues.
                                                     There is
JEDEC formal specifications. Those are prior art.
                                                    Those are
in. We get that. That's undisputed. What we're talking
about, this is meeting minutes, draft proposals,
presentations, and ballots. Those documents are not publicly
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available and are not prior art. It's a question of law and the facts are undisputed. First, there is no mechanism to search for those documents on the JEDEC website. It doesn't exist. They're not indexed and searchable. We know that from the Federal Circuit that documents that are uploaded to the database are not publicly accessible when they're not meaningfully indexed. And that is a question of law, not a question of fact, and this is undisputed. There is no evidence, zero in the record, that these documents could have been indexed, none, zero, or that they could have been searched. The idea that documents that are not --THE COURT: Let me ask you this, Mr. Sheasby. Ιs the issue there's no evidence that they could have been searched or is it the moving party's obligation to show that they could not have been searched? MR. SHEASBY: So it is -- so --THE COURT: Who has the burden to establish the lack of accessibility? MR. SHEASBY: They do. They have the burden of establishing accessibility. So public availability is an issue on which they have the burden. I'm moving for summary judgment, but --

saying there's no question of fact that they were accessible.

THE COURT: You're moving from summary judgment

That they were not accessible. 1 MR. SHEASBY: THE COURT: That's what I meant. 2 MR. SHEASBY: Yeah. 3 THE COURT: That they weren't available, they 4 5 weren't -- they couldn't be reached. 6 MR. SHEASBY: Right. It's their burden. So I'm making -- I'm moving on a motion for summary judgment. When 7 someone doesn't have the burden, you don't even have to put in 8 evidence. You just have to say they didn't meet the burden. 9 So going back to slide 5, it's not indexed and 10 searchable. There's no evidence that it's indexed and 11 searchable. Not that there's evidence that could be elicited, 12 there's no evidence that could ever be elicited that it's 13 indexed and searchable, because we know what their experts are 14 going to say and none of them contend it was indexed and 15 16 searchable. 17 Let's go to slide 8. The next issue is that even the times when -- when a 18 document that is not indexed -- even if it was indexed and 19 searchable, it would still not be public prior art. And the 2.0 reason for that is because the documents are confidential. 2.1 They can't be accessed by the public. They can only be 2.2 accessed by parties who are members of JEDEC and require and 23 comply with JEDEC obligations. Once again, an undisputed 2.4 fact. No one disputes it. 25

In fact, if you go to slide 9, their own expert concedes that the documents they're relying on for public -- that they're saying they're prior art are documents that they would only be distributed within a given subset of groups, which is only the groups that -- only the relevant committee that would be at issue. This is Mr. Halbert's testimony at slide 9.

Go to slide 10.

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He admits it again and again and again that they're only accessible to a particularized set of committee members who are subject to confidentiality obligations.

Slide 11. We've listed -- in addition to the fact that every document in JEDEC committee is per se confidential, we know for a fact that these documents were treated as confidential because if you look at appendix B to Docket 308-3, they actually have internal JEDEC confidential information designations on it.

So let me take a step back. On their burden --

THE COURT: Let me make sure you and I view the legal issues the same here. Whether or not something as a potential invalidating reference is a printed publication is a question of law, but whether that item, whether or not it's a printed publication that is publicly accessible is a question of fact. Do you agree with that?

MR. SHEASBY: So a printed publication and public accessibility under Federal Circuit law are the same standard.

So there are underlying questions --1 THE COURT: So what is a public -- a printed 2 publication and what is publicly accessible are the same 3 thing? 4 5 MR. SHEASBY: Yes, Your Honor, and I'll give you the 6 cite for that if Your Honor wants it. We can go to slide 23. 7 This is Carela versus Starlight Archery, which is that 8 the knowing use prong is not a different standard than the 9 publication prong. Carela versus Starlight Archery, 804 F.2d 10 135. Both of them require a finding that they were accessible 11 to the public. So if it's a publication, it's got to be 12 printed and accessible to the public. 13 This is printed material that they have to establish is 14 accessible to the public. Switching it from saying it's a 15 16 publication to saying it's printed material doesn't alter the 17 standard. I should also note, and I think this is quite important, 18 which is, go to slide 23. 19 THE COURT: There seems to be some blurring of the 2.0 2.1 lines in the briefing here between these concepts, and I think it's important for the Court to be clear here. 2.2 What is or isn't a printed publication is not 23 necessarily, in my view, what equates to a publication being 24 publicly accessible. Those are different things in my view. 25

Now, maybe there's a similar approach or analysis or test, but those are not -- those are not the same thing.

Whether something's a printed publication, you can have a printed publication that's not publicly accessible, and you can have something that's publicly accessible that's not a printed publication. And I don't think -- I don't think that there is any -- there's not any authority that I know of that says what constitutes a printed publication is the same thing as to whether or not something is publicly accessible.

MR. SHEASBY: May I approach my --

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. SHEASBY: I think I understand what Your Honor is saying, and I think the most amount of quidance on it is from GoPro. And if you read the GoPro, what GoPro and its progeny are talking about is something is prior art if it's a printed publication. They can use it if it's a printed publication.

Whether something is a printed publication depends on whether it meets a multi-factor task in terms of accessibility to a person of ordinary skill in the art. So the -- the -there is no other prior art standard other than printed publication.

Then what you have to do is you do an analysis, and it's a multifactorial analysis based on the undisputed facts -- on the facts in this case as to whether it is a printed

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publication based -- that's how I understand it.
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               THE COURT: I think GoPro does stand for the
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     proposition that what is or isn't publicly accessible is a
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     question of fact and not a question of law. Do you agree with
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     that?
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               MR. SHEASBY: I do agree with that.
               THE COURT: Okay.
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               MR. SHEASBY: But if there's no disputed questions
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     of fact, then it just becomes an ultimate question of law for
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     the Judge.
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               THE COURT: If there are no disputed material
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     questions of fact, then it's appropriate for treatment under
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     Rule 56.
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               MR. SHEASBY: Right. And that's what I'm getting
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     at.
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          If you go to slide 3.5. Sorry -- 6. -- are you
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     in -- let's go to -- I think you're in the wrong one. Are you
     in 3 or 6, Mr. Huynh.
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               MR. HUYNH: 6.
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               MR. SHEASBY: Let's go to 3. While we're dealing
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     with that -- yes, here we go. 3.5.
          This is not a mysterial dispute of fact. They're not
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     searchable. They haven't put in evidence that they are
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     searchable. They haven't put in evidence that there is some
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     index.
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Go to slide 8.

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This is not a dispute of fact. The materials are confidential. There is no dispute about that.

If you go to slide 9 and 10.

Their expert admits that they're confidential and are only shared within the committee.

If you go to slide 15.

The requirements about what you need to do to be a member of JEDEC, it's not just writing a check. You have to be a certain category of individual. It's a requirement, and you have to comply and commit to all these requirements, including confidentiality. That's not a dispute of material There are no disputes of material fact regarding the fact. underlying nature of these documents.

The sleight of hand and the argument that Samsung makes to get around this is to say, oh, well, these aren't printed publications, that's not the way we're using them, we're using them as, quote, knowledge in the art. But whether something is knowledge in the art or something --

Go to slide 22.

-- is the same standard. If it's knowledge in the art, it has to be accessible to the public. For it to be a printed publication, it has to be accessible to the public as well. And we know that this argument they're switching to, that you can treat all this stuff which is not accessible to the public

as prior art, if you go to slide 23, that is not in their infringement contentions.

In their infringement contentions, they refer to this as prior art systems and inventions. They have a separate --THE COURT: That's infringement contentions, not

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MR. SHEASBY: Not invalidity contentions. apologize, Your Honor. Thank you for the clarification.

If you look at their invalidity contentions, they never cite these documents of being knowledge of the art. always cite -- the documents they cite as being knowledge of the art are completely different. So they never say the JEDEC materials are well known in the art or reflect the stated knowledge of a POSA. That is a new argument in reply to forestall summary judgment. So I'll come back to it.

Printed publication is a question of law. Something is not prior art unless it's printed publication. Public accessibility, which is the requirement for whether something is a printed publication, is a question of fact. If they're disputing material facts, it goes to the jury.

There are no disputed material facts. It's not searchable. It's treated as confidential. Their own expert admits it's only accessible within a committee. And if you join it, you have to commit to the committee's -- to JEDEC's confidentiality obligations, you have to commit to their

requirements for use, and you have to pay funds. 1 Those are the four undisputed facts, and Your Honor is in 2 a position to make the determination. Thank you. 3 THE COURT: So your argument is because it's not 4 publicly accessible, it couldn't been within the knowledge of 5 6 a person of ordinary skill in the art. MR. SHEASBY: So that's -- so, yes. And that is 7 settled law. This is Carela versus Starlight. It is settled 8 law that the known or used prong is subject to the 9 same -- that's known or used by others means knowledge or use 10 which is, quote, accessible to the public. Same standard. 11 THE COURT: All right. Let me hear from Samsung in 12 response, please. 13 MR. McKEON: Good morning, again, Your Honor. Mike 14 McKeon for Samsung. May I proceed? 15 16 THE COURT: Please do. 17 MR. McKEON: So we're basing our invalidity case, Your Honor, on §102(a), known and used by others. §102(a) 18 also has an element of printed publication. We're not relying 19 on that. We're relying on what was known to the others. 2.0 2.1 (unintelligible) printed publication. THE COURT: With regard to known or used by others, 2.2 as I just heard, still is burdened with the public 23 accessibility. 2.4 MR. McKEON: That is very true. That is very true. 25

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Tell me about the public accessibility. THE COURT:

MR. McKEON: Okay, Your Honor. There's certainly enough fact disputes on that. In fact, we produced an overwhelming set of evidence on that.

But I was just going to say, Your Honor, on the printed publication point, additional requirements are indexing, the length of time that the publication was displayed, whether it could be copied. These are things in the cases for printed publications specifically. You don't see that kind of thing with known or used by others. But public accessibility certainly is the linchpin of both.

And these are the -- the JEDEC documents at issue, Your Honor, but let me just jump right into that. Your Honor's familiar with language known and used by others, and that is The Carela case they cited as well. our case. been our position in the expert reports and throughout the case.

This is an excerpt from his report relying on these JEDEC materials known by others. So there's no dispute that's been presented throughout the case. And Doctor Robins for the HBM patents on slide 10, same thing. We presented this as a known-by-others case.

Now, JEDEC is not some backwater association, Your Honor. This is a very, very, very familiar organization that's in the electronics business. It's the Who's Who are the members of

this and 350 members --1 THE COURT: The Joint Electron Device Engineering 2 Council. Is that correct? 3 MR. McKEON: That's it, Your Honor. Yep, that's it. 4 And JEDEC -- you know, we abbreviate it for short, JEDEC. 5 6 it comes up a lot in these patents cases because it's really a robust standard organization, 350 members, and, you know, 7 people interested in -- and other people who are interested. 8 And, you know, here's the list of examples of the members of 9 JEDEC that participate in the meetings, participate in the 10 submissions. All this is part of JEDEC. 11 And to prove the point, Your Honor, we even look at their 12 own patents in this case. They cite JEDEC. The '339 cites 13 the JEDEC and discusses JEDEC. The other patents--'918, 14 '054--cite JEDEC, discuss JEDEC. So JEDEC is a well known 15 16 organization and is directly relevant to the patents-at-issue 17 in this case. It's even cited in the specifications. Even Mr. Murphy, who's the expert that Netlist has in the 18 re-exams in the IPRs in the Patent Office, understands very 19 well. And I'll quote from -- from him in his deposition: 2.0 2.1 of ordinary skill in the art would understand about the content that was available in the JEDEC proposals, independent 2.2 of how they got that information. 23 So whether they were reading the actual submission or 2.4

whether they were sitting in the meeting, Mr. Murphy is very

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standards.

clear that these are the POSITAs and these are the people that are going to see and have that information available to them. And you know, of course, accessibility, Your Honor, the GoPro case my colleague already cited to Your Honor, what is the standard? It's reasonable diligence to locate the information by interested members of the relevant public. And the point here is we can't get confused by the word It's not everybody out there in the public literally. It's the relevant public. And I submit, Your Honor, and we submitted in our briefing, that JEDEC is actually the relevant public here. These other people that are in these organizations from all the major companies that are involved in the memory business, in the semiconductor business. the Who's Who is the POSITA in this case. They are sitting in So they have access to all this material. these rooms. THE COURT: So only a member of JEDEC could be a person of ordinary skill in the art in this context. MR. McKEON: Well, I would say --THE COURT: Do you agree? I would say, Your Honor, that they MR. McKEON: define sort of the POSITA here. This is -- this includes a group of people who -- who participate in the creation of all this documentation, the creation of what ends up to be the

THE COURT: But if the documentation is not

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searchable, it's not indexed, it's not available except to members of this organization, then what I hear you saying is it may be known to a person of ordinary skill in the art, but what -- but who is a person of ordinary skill in the art must in this context include a member of JEDEC who has access through that membership to this material. Is that right? MR. McKEON: That's right, Your Honor. certainly they would be included in that group. There's no doubt about it. And by the way, Your Honor, we do dispute the notion that you can't search or get ahold --THE COURT: Show me that.

MR. McKEON: Yeah, I will show you that. Let's get right to that.

This is the -- this is the website here, and you can see here on slide 22, Online access to JEDEC confidential meeting minutes, presentations, ballots, and surveys. All members, not just the members in the subcommittees, but all members have access to the material, including the actual standards, the proposals, and the ballots.

And, of course, we have our expert submission on this. The comments and changes are uploaded to the JEDEC member website where they can be accessed by members. It's very clear that accessibility to these documents from any moment within JEDEC and even members from the public outside JEDEC, which I'll get to in a minute, there is no requirement under

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the case law that particular members of the public -- the relevant public actually received the information. It's just about reasonable accessibility. That is the standard.

This is another portion of the member website, Your Honor. You can register -- non-members can register to receive these materials just by putting their email in and a password. And we've highlighted that portion here on the lower right for -- anybody can do this. And, of course, non-members who want to become members can pay a fee and join JEDEC. And they encourage that. The more, the merrier. That's for sure.

And non-members can also attend meetings. We see here from our -- from our expert Mr. Halbert about interested members bring your checkbook and, of course, they can sign up to join, parties that are interested.

And -- and we know, Your Honor, from the evidence that we presented in summary judgment documents that, in fact, non-members do go to the meeting. We have an example here where these two companies, Acuid and Hiroce Electric, attended this particular meeting, and they were non-members at the time they attended. And the idea here that they can come in, hear it, you know, try it out, see if they are -- if some of them are interested in joining. They have access to this.

And, of course, this is an example of a document that's created at every single meeting. They've created who's there,

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what presentations were given, who gave them, and all the presentations are given a number and are labeled as such.

Let me skip this slide, Your Honor, and get right to the evidence here.

And, Your Honor, the website of course is finding -again, we dispute the fact that you can't search for this It's very accessible. The JEDEC website, you just material. click on the committee and you have a search box.

This is an example of the website in slide 32, Your Honor. You see the search box there? You can search for these committee documents right in the search bar and access any of them. And there's also a portion of the website you see here where we had the standard, different topics within the standard that you can click on and get focused on a particular subject matter that you're interested in.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this. Going back to what you just said, if a member -- if someone who's not a dues-paying member of JEDEC goes to this website, takes that search bar, can they input a search that will yield the exact material that Samsung seeks to use as an invalidating reference here?

MR. McKEON: Well, what I can tell you --

THE COURT: Sometimes the organizations where you can get a certain level of information just by going to a search bar, but you can't get the same granularity of

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information than if you are a member or you have other special credentials.

So you're telling me that the documents or the information or the data that you intend to use as an invalidating reference can be accessed by anyone who goes to that page online and puts in the right search query in that search bar. Is that what you're telling me?

MR. McKEON: Well, Your Honor, I want to be very specific.

> I'm trying to be specific, too. THE COURT:

MR. McKEON: Yeah, yeah. So the only -- the best I can do on that in terms of the record is we have here, you can access by doing a password, your email, most site content is available for non-members at no charge. And then, of course, we have the notion that anyone can sign up.

THE COURT: Is that most site content the same content you want to use as an invalidating reference?

MR. McKEON: Well, Your Honor, we haven't sort of pulled that specifically together. I think the record we have here is that -- that certainly the JEDEC -- anyone within JEDEC has access to that material, anyone within JEDEC. And our -- our view is, Your Honor, that is the relevant public.

THE COURT: You are the one presenting the argument that someone who's not a member of JEDEC can simply go online and put in a search and get the same material you want to use to invalidate the Plaintiff's patents. If you've got evidence of that, I want to know that.

If it's not that easy and if the precise invalidating references you want to present to the jury aren't accessible by non-JEDEC member, then I need to know that. That doesn't necessarily foreclose whether or not a member of JEDEC is a, quote, relevant member of the public with accessibility or not.

MR. McKEON: Yeah.

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THE COURT: But you either have a narrow argument or broader argument and you're going back and forth between them, and I need to know does the broad one really hold or is it the more narrow one.

MR. McKEON: Yeah. No, it's a really good question, Your Honor, and what I -- the evidence I have on that link is what I show you here, and whether -- I don't have evidence that specifically links it to the documents at issue here.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. McKEON: Other than -- other than we have here is, you know, most -- most content, is what they say here.

So, Your Honor, I don't think we need to resolve that issue because I think the JEDEC membership itself is the relevant public. 350 companies and -- and all the people involved in the JEDEC organization is the relevant public for the purposes of the prior art accessibility analysis.

that's what the case law tells you.

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Let me jump to a case, Your Honor, that I think is on point.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this. Is your intended witness to present this invalidating prior art or potentially invalidating prior art, is this witness a member of JEDEC who has access to this on their own, or are they relying on some third party who won't be in court who's told them, I'm a member, I've seen it, this is what it says and means? Exactly how is this going to be teed up for the jury?

MR. McKEON: This is our expert, Mr. Halbert, here. He worked for Intel for many, many years. Intel is a very robust, very --

THE COURT: I know who Intel is.

MR. McKEON: Yeah, you know. You know, of course. But the JEDEC -- you know they're involved in JEDEC is my point. And he put in expert reports into this case regarding the JEDEC process, who's involved. And, you know, we've cited to a bunch of that, Your Honor, in our summary judgment But he will be doing the bulk of that at our trial in terms of the involvement in JEDEC, in addition to potentially a fact witness from Samsung who's involved in the JEDEC organization as well, as Your Honor knows.

But just -- just one more point about the public access, Your Honor. I mean, I think I said it, but I want to make

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sure it's clear as you were asking the question. Anyone can
pay to get access. Anybody. So you pay --
          THE COURT: Access to everything, not access to
most.
          MR. McKEON: Access to everything, yeah, yeah.
That's just to bring your checkbook is the expression that Mr.
Halbert used.
     And, finally, Your Honor, I don't think there's a dispute
here so I'm not going to go through the slides. The date --
these documents are all before the critical dates. We've
shown that through the evidence. But since that wasn't raised
by Mr. Sheasby, I won't.
     And likely confidential designations, Your Honor, wasn't
raised by Mr. Sheasby, so I won't -- I won't talk about that.
But unless you have any more questions, Your Honor, that was
my presentation.
          THE COURT: No, I don't think so, Mr. McKeon.
                                                         Thank
you.
          MR. McKEON: Thank you.
          MR. SHEASBY: Brief response, Your Honor?
          THE COURT: Yes. Tell me, Mr. Sheasby, can anybody
with a checkbook make a payment, join, and get access to
everything online?
          MR. SHEASBY: No. And don't take my word for it.
Take the word of their expert, Mr. Halbert. The documents
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presented in the JEDEC committee and task groups, including ballots, technology presentations, or meeting minutes, were normally not shared publicly outside of JEDEC. Rather, these documents were accessible -- only were accessible to members of the JEDEC committee, the JEDEC member website, or voting It's not my words, not the words of my experts; machines. that's the words of their expert. The expert goes on. The other expert is Mr. McAlexander, slide 10. THE COURT: Let's go back to the prior statement. Ι want to read that one more time. MR. SHEASBY: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: What's your understanding of the sentence that begins after the yellow highlighting, "Only once a standard has been finalized and approved for publication would non-JEDEC companies be able to view the standard's materials?" Doesn't this really tell me that at time of adoption, it may not be public, but upon adoption, it becomes public to the broader membership and perhaps others? MR. SHEASBY: Yeah. That's what I was going to ask I thought that was an open issue as well, which is why Mr. McAlexander answers it, which is, as to the ballots, go to slide 10. This is what Mr. McAlexander said, is that they're accessible only to the committee members and it's not for a temporal period of time.

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And we know that they're accessible only to the committee members in perpetuity because, if we go to slide 14, JEDEC produced these materials. The way we were given access to these materials in an evidenciarily sort of acceptable forum was through JEDEC, and JEDEC treats them all perpetually as Attorneys' Eyes Only, Confidential.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this question. In your view, is the determination about what constitutes the relevant public a fact question or a question of law?

MR. SHEASBY: It's a question of law. And the reason for that is because they've answered the question themselves.

This is their -- I'm going to do it in pieces. It's going to be too big. This is their definition of a person of ordinary skill in the art.

It's not the right page.

This is their definition of a person of ordinary skill in the art. It's -- and it was -- it's the same for all of them. It's a Bachelor's degree in electrical engineering or the equivalent education, and from two or three more years of experience in integrated circuits, et cetera, et cetera.

So their definition of the relevant public is not a JEDEC membership. Their definition of the relevant public is a much, much lower standard. JEDEC is purely for companies and for the people based on its membership requirements.

If you go to slide --

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THE COURT: But who might be a part or a member of the relevant public is not necessarily the same thing as who might be a person of ordinary skill in the art. Is that not true?

MR. SHEASBY: Well, I think if you look at the -the case on the subject, and I think their best case on the
subject is SRI International.

Go to slide 7.

So this was a summary judgment case. So the Defendant in that case was in a similar situation in which there were people who were, quote, in the relevant public who he had given it to -- he had given to them, but that still didn't make it publicly accessible. And so I don't think the fact that -- the fact that someone in the, quote, relevant public has access to it makes it publicly accessible.

In fact, if you look at their best cases on the subject, slide 19 and 20, this is the relevant public. The documents were shared with joint venture members that were maintained in confidence. Those would not be prior art. But the fact that most, if not all, of the information was available without restriction is what made it prior art.

So this -- they argued that that was the relevant public because the joint invention members were some of these same persons of ordinary skill in the art. And they said that was

not enough to make something a prior art reference. 1 So I think under the Federal Circuit case law, 2 accessibility to the relevant public, the fact that individual 3 members of the relevant public had access to the document is 4 not the standard. The standard is, based on their definition 5 6 of prior art, was it publicly accessible. THE COURT: All right. Anything further? 7 MR. SHEASBY: Nothing further, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Okay. 9 MR. McKEON: Your Honor, brief rebuttal response? 10 THE COURT: I don't think so, Mr. McKeon. 11 MR. McKEON: Okav. 12 THE COURT: With regard to Document 209, Plaintiff's 13 motion for partial summary judgment finding that the JEDEC 14 materials are not publicly accessible, I'm going to deny that 15 16 motion. 17 I think there is a fact question as to who is the relevant public, who has access. There's too much at issue 18 here about the degree of difficulty or accessibility of 19 reaching this material. I just don't believe it's appropriate 2.0 2.1 for treatment under Rule 56. I'm going to deny the motion. Counsel, before we break for lunch, because we're about 2.2 five minutes from the noon hour, I asked you, when I recessed 23 earlier, to confer with each other about what on the list of 2.4 disputed motions might be impacted by the Court's ruling on 25

THE COURT: I don't permit testimony about prior investigations or prior litigation, and a proceeding before the ITC is litigation in the Court's view --

MR. MOSTELLER: Correct.

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THE COURT: -- without leave of Court. Now, if you think the door's been opened or if you think there's a basis in real time as the case unfolds before the jury to go into something that I've told you as a general rule I don't permit, you can always approach and ask leave. And if I give you leave, you have a clear path in front of you.

But without that, you're not and he's not to talk about ITC proceedings, other litigation in Article III courts, other administrative processes such as the Patent Trial and Appeal Board. None of those things are permitted under the Court's limine practice without leave.

MR. MOSTELLER: Understood, Your Honor. And we have no need to have Mr. Halbert provide testimony or opinions about those prior investigations.

The purpose of the testimony that's given there in paragraph 48 really relates to Samsung's willfulness defenses and its defenses to indirect infringement as to the knowledge and the intent prongs of Netlist's claims, specifically that there are, amongst other obligations, that Netlist as a member of JEDEC has to the organization is to disclose patents that it is aware of, that it knows are relevant to particular

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previously set on the 17th. Go back 10 days and you get to
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     the 7th. We're now on the 14th. Go back 10 days, and you get
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     to the 4th. So the first step in that process should be on
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     the 4th and not the 7th. The second one should follow, what
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     is it, three days later?
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               MR. CORDELL: Yes, sir.
               THE COURT: That would put it on the 7th.
                                                           So 4th
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     and the 7th instead of 7th and the 10th.
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          All right?
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               MR. CORDELL:
                              Thank you.
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               MR. SHEASBY:
                             Thank you, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: All right, Counsel. We stand in recess
     until tomorrow morning.
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               MR. SHEASBY:
                              Thank you, Your Honor.
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                (The proceedings were concluded at 5:15 p.m.)
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